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DIRECTIVES
OF
THE SIXTH CONGRESS

OF THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ON THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA FROM 1953 TO 1957

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DIRECTIVES

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The Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party finds that the Party's correct policy and its comprehensive organizational work, the heroic and enthusiastic labour of the working class, the labouring peasants and the people's intellectuals, the vast and selfless aid of the Soviet Union, our Liberator, and collaboration with the People's Democracies ensured the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan in its general lines in four years.

Great successes have been achieved in industrializing the country and in the socialist transformation of agriculture. From a backward agricultural country, Bulgaria has become an industrial-agricultural country.

The predominance of the socialist sector is complete in the field of industry, transport, trade and banking. The capitalist class in the cities has been eliminated, while a consistent policy of limiting and ousting is being pursued with regard to exploiter elements in the villages. The people's power has been still further consolidated and the country's defence capacity has

been increased. The material and cultural standards of the working people have been raised. The patriotic unity of the working people is growing constantly and they are rallying still more strongly around the Party and the People's Government. The foundations of Socialism in our country have thus been laid in general lines.

Basing itself on the successes achieved in socialist construction during the First Five-Year Plan, the Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party is of the opinion that a considerable upsurge in the development of agriculture should be ensured eliminating the lag in stockbreeding; in the field of industry, the development of electrification and coal-mining, of non-ferrous metallurgy should be ensured first and foremost, and the production of consumer goods should constantly be increased.

The fulfilment of these tasks will guarantee the further planned development of the national economy, the successful construction of Socialism in the country and will lead to the realization of the Second Five-Year Plan's main task — a marked improvement in the material and cultural prosperity of the working people.

With a view to these tasks the Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party considers it necessary:

I.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

1. That the total volume of capital investments in the period covered by the Second Five-Year Plan 1953-1957, be almost doubled in comparison with investments in the First Five-Year Plan. That the volume of capital investments in the individual branches of the national economy in comparison with the First Five-Year Plan be increased as follows: in agriculture — more than 2.3 times, in industry — about twice; in coal-mining especially — 5 times; in the electrification of the country — by 90 per cent; in the light and food industries — 2.4 times; in transport and communications — by about 40 per cent; in education, culture, public health and public amenities — about 2.8 times and in housing construction alone — 3.7 times.

Besides this, that in the period covered by the Second Five-Year Plan the capital investments of the co-operative farms be increased about 3 times in comparison with those of the First Five-Year Plan, the necessary State credits being provided for the purpose. That in planning capital investments and organizing construction a smooth and steady development be ensured.

II.

INDUSTRY

2. That total industrial production in 1957 be increased about 60 per cent in comparison with 1952, while the production of the main industrial products be increased approximately as follows:

1. Electric power	2 times
2. Coal	by 89 per cent
3. Electric motors	2.8 times
4. Railway wagons	6 times
5. Tractor cultivators	by 88 per cent
6. Tractor-drawn seed-drills	by 59 per cent
7. Nitrate fertilizers	by 60 per cent
8. Sulphuric acid	by 92 per cent
9. Cement	by 78 per cent
10. Asbestos-cement pipes	by 68 per cent
11. Automobile tyres	by 49 per cent
12. Paper	by 46 per cent
13. Hardware	2.1 times
14. Stoves	2.5 times
15. Iron bedsteads	3.2 times
16. Leather and rubber footwear	by 30 per cent
17. Cotton fabrics	by 34 per cent
18. Woollen fabrics	by 52 per cent
19. Meat	by 86 per cent
20. Fish	by 62 per cent
21. Vegetable oils	by 55 per cent
22. Sugar	2.5 times
23. Canned vegetables	by 97 per cent
24. Canned fruit	by 65 per cent
25. Rice	by 52 per cent

3. That during the period covered by the Five-Year Plan power capacities be more than doubled, the following larger power-stations being put into operation: those along the Batak-Debrashtitsa water-power line with a total of 98,000 kilowatts; Studen Kladenets Hydro-Power Station with 60,000 kilowatts; Kokalyane Hydro-Power Station and Passarel Hydro-Power Station with a total of 48,000 kilowatts; Stara-Zagora Hydro-Power Station with 22,000 kilowatts; extensions of the Republica and Vulko Chervenkov Thermo-Power Stations with 25,000 kilowatts each, of the Stalin Thermo-Power Station with 50,000 kilowatts; of the Dimitrovo Thermo-Power Station with 12,500 kilowatts. That at the same time the construction of Diesel power stations be begun and the possibilities of building a medium and small type of thermo- and hydro-power stations be studied, particularly in the Northern part of the country. That certain power-producing reserves be created. That in the period covered by the Five-Year Plan existing transmission and distributive electric networks be improved as well as transformer sub-stations, having them supplied with the necessary safety equipment and ensuring the regular and high-grade supply of electric energy for consumers; that the construction of a unified power system be concluded and the Bourgas, Stalin, Roussé and Kolarovgrad districts be included in it. That about 2,000 kms of high tension cables be built for this purpose, the most important of which will be: Dimitrovgrad—Bourgas, Gorna-Oryakhovitsa—Razgrad, Polyanovgrad—Devnya—Tolbukhin, Kolarovgrad—Devnya.

4. That the output of lignite be increased about 2.7 times, of brown coal — by about 60 per cent, of black coal — 2.5 times, and that of anthracite doubled.

That lignite be introduced as a basic fuel in industry in the period covered by the Five-Year Plan. That production capacity be increased in the Dimitrovo basin, in order to ensure the further development of coal output. That the development of the Bobovdol, Pirin and Black Sea basins of brown coal be simultaneously speeded up. That the output of lignite be increased by opening up new pits in the Western Maritsa and Sofia coal basins. That the study of the technical and economic expediency of utilizing the coal in the Eastern Maritsa Coal Basin be speeded up with a view to building a mine and putting it into operation during the Five-Year Plan. That new mines be built in the Balkan mining basin to obtain black coal. That the mechanizing of labour-consuming processes be increased. That the mechanization of hewing and haulage of coal and rock in the underground mines, of loading coal in railway wagons be completed in 1957, while the mechanization of loading coal is to reach 35 per cent for clearing and 25 per cent for preparatory work. That new separating units be built at the new mines and the existing ones be technically improved parallel with the full use of the Dimitrovo Coal-Dressing Station so that the quality of the coal may be improved.

5. **That production capacities for the development of our own ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy be built up in the period covered by the Five-Year Plan**: that the Lead-Zinc Plant be put into operation, that the Lenin Metal Works be extended and the construction of a copper plant be begun, with a view to putting it into operation in 1958. That the production of pig-iron be increased 15 times, of rolled iron — about 10 times and of lead — about 5.5 times.

6. That the work of geological surveying be extended on a large scale with a view to ensuring the necessary industrial and prospective reserves of ores, coal, particularly those suitable for the production of coke, of crude oil and petroleum. That industrial reserves of lead and zinc ores be increased about 4 times, those of iron ores — over 20 times, those of copper ores — over 6 times, and the industrial reserves of higher quality brown coal be increased by 28 per cent, of lignite — by about 2 times, of black coal — 38 times, of anthracite — about 70 times. That the industrial reserves necessary to organize the production of crude oil in the country be sought out. That a search be made for new kinds of useful ores and minerals such as chromite, bauxite, phosphorites, wolfram, nickel, molybdenum, tin, magnesite and others.

7. That the output of iron ores be increased about 2.9 times, that of lead-zinc ores — 2.6 times, of copper ores — 3.3 times. That the production of lead concentrate be increased by 41 per cent, that of zinc concentrate — by 90 per cent, of pyrite concentrate — by 96 per cent and that of copper — 3.5 times in comparison with 1952. That new mines be worked for this purpose and the units for processing the ores be increased.

8. **That the production of mechanical engineering and metal-working in 1957 be about 83 per cent higher than in 1952.**

That the further development of the production of agricultural machines and especially that of square-nest seed drills, pumps, power-producing and transport machines, construction and mining machinery and equipment be ensured during the period covered by the Five-Year Plan; that the production of trailer-combines,

tractor-drawn mowers, drills up to 500 metres and other machines and equipment for the needs of agriculture, mining and construction, be introduced and developed.

That a plant for spare motor-tractor parts be built. That existing machine engineering enterprises be extended and specialized, the Georgi Dimitrov Plant in Roussé being adapted entirely to the production of agricultural machines and spare parts; that the possibility of re-organizing other plants and workshops for the production of agricultural machines and spare parts be studied; the mechanical engineering plant in Sofia — for the production of metal-cutting machines and spare parts; the Stalin Plant in Dimitrovo — for the production of mining machinery, equipment and spare parts; the Red Star Plant in the village of Debelets — for the production of construction machines, equipment and spare parts. That measures be taken for the co-operation of the mechanical-engineering plants.

That the production of spare parts, particularly for agricultural machines, be almost doubled and that their quality be decisively improved. That the mastering and production of machines and equipment for the automatization of production processes in the food and various light industries be ensured.

9. **That the production of the chemical industry in 1957 be increased by no less than 93 per cent in comparison with 1952.**

That heavy chemical industry be extended, the Karl Marx Soda Plant and the Penicillin Plant being put into operation. That the construction of plants for artificial fibres; sulphite cellulose and copper sulphate be begun; that the extension of the Stalin Chemical Works

in Dimitrovgrad be begun. That mass production of calcinated soda, caustic soda and penicillin be begun and that of nitrate fertilizers, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, colophony and other chemical products be increased.

That the production of a rich variety of permanent, high quality dyes and chemicals for the needs of the textile and tanning industry be mastered and extended.

10. **That the production of industry for building materials in 1957 be higher by at least 80 per cent than in 1952.**

That the output of bricks be increased by at least 40 per cent, of lime — by 98 per cent, of tiles — by 86 per cent; that the production of pre-fabricated ferro-concrete constructions necessary for building purposes be introduced; that a new cement plant with a capacity of 300,000 metric tons be put into operation and the construction of the plant for fireproof materials be completed.

That new enterprises be built for the production of bricks, tiles and lime, with a view to ensuring locally produced building materials for the main construction regions and avoiding distant and cross-transport.

11. **That the output of lumbering in 1957 be about 46 per cent higher than in 1952.**

That cutting be increased in the regions of deciduous forests, and reduced in the regions of coniferous forests, in order to ensure the lumber necessary during the period covered by the Five-Year Plan. That about 450 klms of new forest roads be built in connection herewith, and that mainly in the regions of deciduous forests and the less accessible sites; that mechanization be increased by about 30 per cent in cut-

ting, and about 21 per cent in transport to temporary warehouses. That part of the lumber-processing enterprises be re-organized and moved to the regions of the deciduous forests. That the use of lumber from deciduous trees be still more extensively applied in construction and the other branches of the national economy for the greater saving of lumber in general and of coniferous lumber in particular; that the steam installations at the wood-processing enterprises be increased and extended. That the utilization of mining grills be extended and the use of ferro-concrete mining props be introduced in mining; that the use of impregnated wood be introduced for hothouse frames in agriculture.

12. That the production of consumer goods be increased and greatly varied and that their quality be improved in the period covering the Five-Year Plan.

That the output of the textile industry in 1957 be at least 53 per cent higher, the output of the porcelain and earthenware industries be not less than 75 per cent higher, of the glass industry be doubled and that of the rubber industry be not less than 90 per cent higher as compared with 1952.

That the main attention of the entire textile industry be directed toward improving the quality and extending the assortment of cotton, woollen and silk fabrics and knitted goods for which there is the greatest demand among the population. That the processes of dressing and dyeing woollen fabrics be improved, that shrinkage be reduced in silk and cotton fabrics, that the durability of the fabrics be improved.

That the existing setts, processes, patterns and technology be systematically examined and wherever ne-

cessary, corrected; that more highly-productive machines be introduced, as well as machines for obtaining variety in the assortment of goods.

That production be varied, and that the outward appearance and durability of leather and rubber footwear be improved, by increasing the colours and improving the quality of soft and sole leather. That the production of new kinds of shoes be introduced, made of pigskin, soft and hard, with coloured micro-porous rubber and pigskin suede. That the sett and outward appearance of fabrics, destined for the footwear industry be improved. That particular attention be paid to varying the models and improving the quality of children's footwear.

That the production of porcelain and glassware be radically improved, particularly that of glassware for household use; that decorative motifs and engraving in the folk style be introduced; that the quality of enamelled and aluminium kitchenware be improved, that the production of furniture be increased and varied.

That the construction of a new cotton-textile plant with a capacity of 24 million metres of fabric and 5,000 metric tons of threads be begun and partially put into operation during the period covered by the Second Five-Year Plan. That the Maritsa Cotton Textile Works, the Vela Peyeva Hemp Textile Factory, the Sila and Georgi Dimitrov Rubber Plants be extended. That the capacity of worsted spinning be increased.

That the following plants be built: a leather plant, a plant for glassware, a plant for cutting implements and tools, and enterprises for the primary processing of cotton.

That the output of the food industries in 1957 be about 50 per cent higher than in 1952.

That the assortment of food products be considerably increased and their quality improved; that the production of vitaminized foodstuffs be introduced.

That in the period of the Five-Year Plan the following plants be built and put into operation with a view to this: a sugar refinery, a fruit and vegetable canning factory, an oil-extracting plant and a factory for the production of margarine; that the construction of wine-cellars, slaughter-houses and refrigerating plants be increased, that certain of the enterprises of the confectionery, canning and vegetable-oil industries be extended and re-organized; that the construction of warehouses and containers for the storage of raw materials and ready products be increased.

That the state fish hatcheries be extended and the reservoirs and suitable rivers and lakes be used for fish breeding.

That the production of local industry in 1957 be at least 35 per cent higher — exclusive of flour milling not less than 73 per cent, — and that of the co-operatives 58 per cent higher as compared with 1952.

That the enterprises of local and co-operative industry direct their attention to the most extensive utilization of local raw materials and waste products; that the production of metal and carpentry articles, furniture, haberdashery, children's toys and household goods and other consumer goods be considerably increased and their quality improved. That the needs of the population with regard to the repair of shoes, clothing, household goods, cutting instruments and tools be more fully satisfied and the work be better done.

III.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

13. That it be considered an essential task in the field of agriculture to secure high and steady yields in crop-raising, to increase the number of the farm animals and to raise their productivity.

That the volume of production in crop-raising and stockbreeding in 1957 surpass the 1952 level by about 66 per cent. That the production of wheat be increased by about 14 per cent, that of sugar beet — 2.8 times, of cotton — 4.2 times, and of oriental tobacco — 2.1 times.

That the marketable products of farming be considerably increased with a view to guaranteeing more completely sufficient supply of local agricultural raw materials for industry.

That average yields per acre in 1957 attain the following figures: wheat — 732 kgs, and from the irrigated areas — 1,040 kgs, maize — 740 kgs, from the irrigated areas — 1,280 kgs; sun-flower — 560 kgs, from the irrigated areas — 760 kgs; barley — 660 kgs, from the irrigated areas — 1,200 kgs; cotton (unginned) — 312 kgs, from the irrigated areas — 500 kgs; sugar beet — 8,400 kgs, from the irrigated areas — 12,800 kgs, oriental tobacco — 340 kgs; rice paddy — 1,520 kgs; beans — 288 kgs; tomatoes — 11,400 kgs; potatoes — 3,680 kgs; wine grapes — 2,040 kgs; alfalfa — 2,000 kgs, perennial cereal grasses — 1,400 kgs. That inter-row sowing of beans be applied extensively. That the production of early vegetables be increased.

In order to secure high and steady yields, it is imperative to consolidate the co-operative and State

farms in every respect, to improve work at the machine and tractor stations, laying greater stress on their rôle in the development and consolidation of the co-operative farms in the period covered by the Five-Year Plan. It is necessary that the mechanization of agricultural processes by mechanical and animal traction be further advanced, that attention be concentrated primarily upon deep autumn ploughing, the inter-row cultivation of earthed-up crops and the bringing in of the crops. That deep autumn ploughing be mechanized not less than 75 per cent, pre-sowing ploughing — 60 per cent, the sowing of cereals, industrial and fodder crops — 67 per cent, inter-row cultivation — 60 per cent, reaping — 56 per cent, threshing — 95 per cent, mowing — 50 per cent and cultivation of the soil — 75 per cent. That the machine and tractor stations extend mechanization in vegetable, tobacco and fruit growing, in cotton raising, viticulture and all labour-consuming processes in stockbreeding. That the tractors (in terms of 15 H.P. units) attain a figure of not less than 23,000 tractors for the whole country, and the number of combines be 3.8 times larger than in 1952: that annual work per tractor attain 1,150 acres of soft ploughing.

That, for the maintenance and repair of the machines and tractors, all machine and tractor stations dispose of well-equipped repair shops and the necessary petrol bases, that the sheds and garages necessary for the combines, tractors and threshing machines be built at the machine and tractor stations; that work in the plant-protection bases at the machine and tractor stations be extended and improved; that groups of assemblers be organized to assist the co-operative farms in mechanizing the labour-consuming processes.

That a sufficient number of mechanizers educated in high schools or universities be trained for the machine and tractor stations; that the skill of existing farm-workers be systematically improved.

That the organization of the greater part of the land on a co-operative basis in the country's main grain-producing regions be completed by the end of the period covered by the Five-Year Plan; and that grass-land crop rotation be introduced at the co-operative and State farms over an area of not less than 2,000,000 acres.

That the work of the agricultural scientific research institutes on creating highly productive and high grade varieties of agricultural crops, on working out agro-technical methods for the various crops and on rendering scientific assistance to the co-operative and State farms be improved. That new highly-productive varieties of wheat and barley, resistant to wind, drought and cold be created; that the Soviet and local sorts of cotton be utilized to create highly productive early sorts with a long fibre and a high yield; that such varieties of sugar beet be introduced containing a higher percentage of sugar, of sun-flower with a higher percentage of fats and better resistance to the parasite orbanche cumana wallroth, and highly productive varieties of rice including those adapted to periodical irrigation. That the production of seeds be improved and sufficient amounts of high-grade seeds be secured, particularly of perennial grasses, industrial crops and vegetables. That questions relating to the introduction of grassland crop rotation in the various regions of the country be given due consideration.

That the Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the District

and County People's Councils undertake detailed investigations of the distribution of basic crops in the various regions, taking into consideration conditions of soil, economic factors and climate.

That the further extension of irrigation be ensured, as well as the irrigation of new areas to the extent of 1,250,000 acres by the end of the Five-Year Plan; that irrigation networks be built in the Rossitsa, Sofia, Stara-Zagora, Kazanluk, Kolarovgrad and Vidin irrigation systems; that measures be taken for the extensive construction every year at local expense of small dams, temporary barrages, ordinary and drill wells, and for the digging of new canals and widening of the existing ones in order to utilize subterranean and surface waters; that wherever conditions are favourable the new method of irrigation by means of temporary canals be applied; that the mechanization of meliorative construction and irrigation be secured on a large scale.

That the irrigated areas be utilized so as to secure high yields, special attention being paid to the newly-built irrigation systems. That irrigation be carried out at the co-operative and State farms according to definite norms, efforts being made to apply the most appropriate agrotechnical methods in the cultivation of the crops which need to be watered. That preventive measures be taken against the formation of marshes and the salting up of the irrigated areas.

That the proper preservation and rational utilization of manure and artificial fertilizers be secured; that not less than 2,000,000 acres be sprayed with artificial fertilizers and not less than 1,875,000 acres be manured; that preference be given to industrial crops in manuring and fertilizing.

That advanced methods of sowing be widely applied in practice — the cross-sowing and narrow-row methods for the cereals and the square-nest method for the earthed up plants; that the new agrotechnical methods, such as the sowing of hybrid seeds, additional pollination, topping of cotton and tobacco, and seed stimulation be applied systematically.

That agrotechnical measures be applied with regard to the conditions of climate, the terrain etc. in the various regions of the country — and not according to a set standard.

That in order to ensure a supply of agricultural raw materials for industry, the areas sown with industrial crops in 1957 be not less than 1,750,000 acres. That areas sown with cotton be extended 42 per cent, those sown with sugar beet — 31 per cent, and with tobacco — 12 per cent. That areas sown with vegetables and potatoes be not less than 217,500 acres, these areas being extended in the vicinity of big towns and industrial centres. That the areas of orchards be extended 86 per cent and of the vineyards — 20 per cent. That vineyards be planted primarily in hilly and sloping places and orchards, in the mountainous and semi-mountainous regions; that more fruit trees be planted along the roads and irrigation canals; that fruit-growing and gardening be developed in the Rhodope regions.

14. **That during the period covered by the Second Five-Year Plan most decisive measures be taken to do away with the present serious lag in the development of stockbreeding.**

That the number of farm animals of all kinds be increased by the end of the period covered by the Five-Year Plan with a view to supplying the country's needs

of animal products. That by the end of the Five-Year Plan the number of cattle be at least 2,100,000, namely 700,000 cows, 2,200,000 pigs, 9,700, 000 sheep and goats; that the number of fine-fleeced and semi-fine fleeced sheep flocks be also increased, as a basis for merino sheep-breeding.

That the relative share of the co-operative and State farms in the number of livestock be decisively increased; that measures be taken to increase the number of cows, privately owned by the co-operative farm members.

That the productivity of farm animals be raised. That by the end of the Five-Year Plan, at least 1,050 l. of milk be obtained per forage-fed cow per year and 700 l. per forage-fed buffalo cow; that the wool yield of sheep be not less than 2.10 kgs per sheep, that of the fine-fleeced sheep — 3.15 kgs.

That stockbreeding farms be set up at the co-operative and State farms near Sofia and other big towns and industrial centres to secure a better supply of milk and milk products for the working people.

That necessary measures to improve the breeds of farm animals by cross-breeding, proper feeding and good care be applied on a wide scale; that the work of improving the breeds of farm animals be extended. That the slaughter of heifers and lambs suitable for breeding purposes be prohibited, and that their purchase and further care be organized. That a systematic struggle be waged against livestock mortality and against sterility, particularly in cows and buffalo cows. That special attention be paid to sending the co-operative and State farm animals to mountain pastures in the summer.

That measures be mapped out for the further development of bee-keeping.

That pastures and the areas sown with succulent grasses and forage crops for siloing be at least 1,575,000 acres and the areas sown with cereal fodders — at least 3,075,000 acres, with a view to securing a sound fodder base for the development of stockbreeding; that siloing be applied on a still larger scale, as well as the proper bringing in, preservation and use of the fodder crops; that the highland and other pastures be utilized to the utmost, that the necessary measures be taken to raise the yields of the natural and artificial meadows and pastures; that special attention be paid to the preliminary processing and extensive utilization of coarse fodders. That the planting of potatoes for fodder and other new forage crops be introduced and extended.

That the scientific-research institutes for stockbreeding and crop raising establish still closer contact between science and practice and that they give timely attention to the pressing problems of agriculture.

15. **That measures be taken in the field of forestry during the period covered by the Five-Year Plan to renew the forests, particularly those which are being intensively exploited;** that the varieties of trees and their condition be improved; that the combating of forest pests be intensified and not less than 562,500 acres of land be afforested; that the further extension of the country's forest shelter-belts be ensured and more intensive measures be taken to lay out parks and lawns near the towns, industrial centres, the banks of rivers, dams and main irrigation canals.

IV.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

16. That, in 1957, in comparison with 1952, an increase in the volume of freight be provided for, corresponding to the development of industrial and agricultural production and that of construction, i.e. by about 50 per cent in railroad transport, 77 per cent in water transport, and not less than double in public, automobile and air transport.

That in the field of railroad transport measures be taken to increase the transit capacity of the heavily-burdened lines and stations, that new tracks be laid and old ones lengthened in the stations to a total of 135 klm; that new railway lines to a total of about 130 klm be put into operation, that the Samouil-Silistra railway line be completed and put into operation; that partial reconstruction be carried out on the following lines: Toulovo-Zimnitsa, Cherven Bryag-Telish, Plovdiv-Bourgas and others. That in 1957 the freight-wagons be increased by about 40 per cent and that wagons supplied with automatic brakes attain 70 per cent of the total number of freight-wagons. That the utilization of rolling stock be improved by shortening the turn-round of freight-wagons by at least 12 per cent in the period covered by the Five-Year Plan; that the average 24-hour run of locomotives be increased by about 8 per cent; that the average gross tonnage of the freight trains be increased by at least 12 per cent; that the speed of freight-trains be increased by about 10 per cent .

That the more important railway stations, such as Stalin, Ilientsy, Kourilo, Dimitrovo, Kolarovgrad, Popovo, Assenovo, Provadiya, Polyanovgrad and Levskygrad, be equipped with safety installations, and that the overburdened junctions and stations, such as Levskygrad, Levsky, Kurdjaly, Dimitrovo, Gorna Oryakhovitsa and Cherven Bryag be reconstructed.

That the total tonnage be about doubled for the sea-fleet as compared with 1952, that of the river-fleet — by about 25 per cent, and of the Ministry of Transport's motor stock — about 3.5 times. That motor transport at the disposal of the ministries be reorganized in larger units with a view to its more rational exploitation; that the network of automobile repair shops be extended.

17. **That the further development of means of communication be secured by extending the country's telephone network and supplying radio-systems;** that the power of the radio transmitters be about doubled; that the quality of postal, telegraph, telephone wireless services be considerably improved.

V.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AND MEASURES FOR RAISING THE WORKING PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS

18. That, by the end of the period covered by the Five-Year Plan, the turnover in retail trade rise by at least 70 per cent as compared with 1952, and the real wages of the workers and employees, as well as the peasants' incomes — by not less than 40 per cent, on the basis of the constant growth of production in industry and agriculture, on the basis of the further pursuance of the policy of successive price reductions and of supplying the constantly growing needs of the population.

That the sale of the more important consumer goods rise in 1957 as compared with 1952 at approximately the following rate: sugar — 2.2 times, rice — 2.1 times, milk — by 60 per cent, meat — by 91 per cent, meat products — 2.3 times, fats — 4.8 times, vegetable fats — by 52 per cent, cheeses — by 74 per cent, canned vegetables — 2.1 times, potatoes — 2 times, cotton fabrics — 2.5 times, woollen fabrics — 3.3 times, silk fabrics — 2.4 times, cotton knitted fabrics — 47 per cent, woollen knitted fabrics — 4 times, stoves — 2.7 times, footwear — 2.8 times, soap — 2.9 times, wireless sets — 7.3 times, metal kitchenware — 2.8 times, cement — over 2 times, boards — by 51 per cent and beams — by 86 per cent. That the network of restaurants, canteens and snack-bars be still further extended and the quality of the food considerably improved.

That the network of warehouses and refrigerating facilities be extended with a view to the better preservation of the goods.

19. **That over 2,200,000 square m. of residential floor space be built with State funds alone, or 4 times as much as in the period covered by the First Five-Year Plan, in order to improve the living conditions of the workers and employees during the period covered by the Second Five-Year Plan.** That housing construction be concentrated primarily in the big towns, the country's industrial regions, the mines and State farms. That, in addition to this, measures be provided for the promotion of private house-building among the workers and employees.

20. **That public amenities for the population be improved.** That within the period covered by the Five-Year Plan measures be taken for the further planned reconstruction of towns and for laying out parks in the towns and villages and improving sanitation; that the communal transport services be extended and improved; that at least 300 villages be supplied with water, priority being given to the mining centres.

VI.

PUBLIC HEALTH, EDUCATION, CULTURE AND TRAINING OF CADRES

21. **The further improvement of the work in public health, the extension of the network of health centres and the improvement of the quality of health services should be considered the fundamental task in the field of public health within the period covered by the Second Five-Year Plan.** It is necessary that in connection therewith the number of beds in the hospitals be increased by 35 per cent, in the sanatoria — by 29 per cent, in the rest homes — by 16 per cent, that in the permanent nurseries they be doubled, and increased by 67 per cent in the Social Service Homes; that the number of sanitary-epidemiological centres be increased by about 70 per cent. That by the end of the period covered by the Five-Year Plan the number of doctors in this country be about 40 per cent higher, that the necessary health officers be trained and the medical institutions supplied with the necessary apparatuses and equipment.

22. **That effecting a decisive improvement in teaching and a further extension of the network of schools be considered a task of paramount importance in the field of general education.** That by the end of the period covered by the Five-Year Plan the total number of students in the primary and secondary schools be increased by at least 18 per cent as compared with 1952, and in the secondary schools alone — by about 30 per cent. That the volume of capital investments for the general schools be increased by at least 86 per cent, as compared with the period covered by the First

Five-Year Plan. That about 45 per cent of the pre-school age children be enrolled in kindergartens in order to secure better training of children of that age and to relieve parents engaged in production.

23. **That, as compared with the First Five-Year Plan, the training of 27 per cent more university students, of about 83 per cent more college and high-school specialists and about 82 per cent more skilled workers be ensured in order to satisfy our national economy's need of specialists and skilled workers.**

That the training of mechanizers for agriculture, the co-operative farms and irrigation systems, workers for the collieries, mines and geological-research groups be given special attention. That the schools and courses for skilled farm-workers be reorganized and increased after the example of the schools for labour reserves, and that skill advancement and refresher courses for workers engaged in production be extended and that individual training be made fuller use of in the period covered by the Five-Year Plan.

24. That the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the scientific research institutes increase their assistance to agriculture, industry and the remaining branches of our national economy by applying the achievements of science and of the front-rankers in production on an ever wider scale.

25. That the number of cinemas and libraries be increased, and their activities improved. That by the end of the period covered by the Five-Year Plan the number of cinemas be increased by about 27 per cent in comparison with 1952, and that of the State libraries be about doubled. That work on physical education and the mass popularization of sports be considerably extended.

VII.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOUR, REDUCTION OF THE PRIME COST OF PRODUCTION AND THE NATIONAL INCOME

26. That, compared with 1952, the productivity of labour in industry be raised by 35 per cent, in the Government-controlled industrial enterprises alone — by about 39 per cent, in construction — by about 45 per cent, in transport — by about 16 per cent and in retail trade — by at least 30 per cent, by means of the further mechanization of production processes, improvement in the organization of labour and in the workers' skill and the further application of socialist emulation.

That in the period covered by the Second Five-Year Plan the fight for maximum economy of raw and other materials, of fuel and electric power be intensified for the more complete utilization of technics and the reduction of general and additional expenses in the national economy.

27. That, as a result of an increase in the productivity of labour and of the strict régime of economies and the consolidation of cost accounting, the prime cost of production be reduced as follows during the period covered by the Five-Year Plan: in industry — by about 16 per cent, in transport — by 15 per cent, in the State farms — by 35 per cent, and that the cost of building and assembling be reduced by about 14 per cent of their estimated value. That maintenance in circulation in retail trade be reduced by about 26 per cent.

28. That by the end of the period covered by the Five-Year Plan the national income be increased by not less than 50 per cent in comparison with 1952.

29. **That the accumulation of the necessary State reserves be ensured.**

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With a view to ensuring the successful construction of Socialism in the period covered by the Second Five-Year Plan and raising the living standards of the masses of people, the Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party considers it of the greatest importance that:

the leadership and control in the work of the ministries and offices be further improved by intensifying criticism on the part of the working people as to any shortcomings in the work and any bureaucratic manifestations; that the vigilance of the masses of people be increased, and that the discipline of the State employees and workers and labour discipline be constantly strengthened; that our relations and collaboration with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies be ceaselessly extended and consolidated.

The Party organizations, trade unions, People's Councils, the Fatherland Front and the youth organizations are set the task of securing the complete mobilization of the potentialities of the working class, the labouring peasants and the people's intelligentsia for the fulfilment of production plans with regard to quantity, quality and assortment; of further ensouraging the mass movement of inventors and rationalizers from among the engineers, technicians, skilled workers, workers, co-operators, for the furher technical improvement and extension of production, for the increase of

mechanization and the improvement and alleviation of working conditions of promoting socialist emulation among the working people, of popularizing and applying the experience of the front-rankers, of extending Stakhanovite movement.

Our industrious people, led by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Government, will participate with still greater energy and enthusiasm in the successful execution of the imposing tasks set by the Second Five-Year Plan.

DIRECTIVES OF THE SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ON THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

Editor: Nevena Geliazkova
Proof-reader: Lily Gancheva
Lay-out: Grigor Palikarsky

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